# Jet stream shift to bring summer weather

## Description

It’s usually true to say that confidence in a weather forecast decreases the further out you look.

However, we have a situation at the moment where we are actually more confident in the detail for this weekend and beyond rather than over the next few days.

This is because we are seeing some very strong signals for high pressure to dominate the weather from around Friday and then persist for several days afterwards.

In summer high pressure means fine weather, and it also looks like it will become very warm as well.

Normally we can’t give much detail beyond the 5-day forecast period, but with the current situation we can give a forecast beyond that with a higher than usual level of confidence.

So for, say, the Men’s Wimbledon Final on Sunday it looks like it will be dry and very warm with a good deal of sunshine. We are less confident in predicting who will be in the final, or who will be the winner, though.

As we go through into next week, it looks highly likely that one or two places will nudge towards the 30 C mark.

With this in mind, it’s likely that by the middle of next week we’ll have topped the current warmest temperature of the year, which was 27.2 C recorded at Heathrow yesterday (Sunday, 30 June).

So why will we be seeing high pressure develop over the UK to give us this spell of fine weather?

Well, to get this type of situation we need the jet stream to be in the ‘right’ place for this time of year – tracking to the north of the UK between Iceland and NW Scotland.

Chart showing expected position of the jet stream (shown in shades of

green) on 6 July 2013.

In this position it guides rain-bearing Atlantic low pressure systems off to the north of the country, meaning the far north-west of the UK gets glancing blows from these systems while the rest of the country has more settled conditions.

We expect the jet stream to move into this position over the next few days.

Leading prediction models from forecasting centres around the world all seem to be in agreement about this development – hence the unusually high level of certainty in the forecast. But, of course, forecasts can still change – so do stay in touch with the latest in our 5-day outlook and out to 30-days ahead.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# Hot air ballooning and the weather

## Description

**Arthur Street, flight director and festival organiser of Tiverton Balloon & Music Festival , walks us through his methodology of deciding “to fly or not to fly” at balloon festivals.**

As flight director, my responsibility is to ensure the safety of the flights and the public at this festival. In the days prior to and during the weekend I primarily work closely with the Met Office using their various resources including Talk to a Forecaster and Aviation Forecasting Services Ballooning Forecasts by region, low level Spot Winds, TAFs, Airmet, Briefing charts 214 and 215, Synoptic Charts, Mesoscale and rainfall radar. Combining all these reports together I get a good picture of the likely weather conditions for the festival.

### Highly weather dependent

As hot air ballooning is highly weather dependent activity, you need your forecasts to be as precise as possible. If I can be reasonably assured of these conditions for the planned time of flight plus 30 minutes margin thereafter, than I will declare the launch site open which allow the pilots to fly at their discretion (as with all aviation, the final fly/no fly decision is always at the pilots discretion). If I cannot be confident that conditions are going to be suitable then I will not allow the balloons to fly, disappointing as that might be for both the public and the balloon teams.

### How the weather effects hot air ballooning

The main factor is the wind, ideally there needs to be less than 10 knots of wind on the surface and up

to 300 – 500 feet and preferably less than 20 knots at 2,000 feet. Due to the size of the balloon envelope, standing the balloon upright in more than 10 knots is almost impossible.

Subject to not running out of land an experienced balloon pilot can land a balloon in 50% or more stronger surface winds than it is possible to inflate in, you just have to wait for the right size field straight ahead to come up.

Frequent problems we face in the summer are thermic activity and sea breezes. For this reason we only schedule mass ascents at balloon festivals first thing in the morning (just after sunrise) or last thing in the day (90 minutes or less before sunset). At this time of the day the air is at its most stable for hot air ballooning, as balloons do not fly in the dark.

**Win tickets to the Tiverton Balloon & Music Festival**

The Tiverton Balloon & Music Festival takes place on July 12-14 in Tiverton, Devon. Headline attractions include 40+ live music acts and 30 + hot air balloons of all shapes and sizes, taking to the skies every morning and evening subject to weather.

We're giving away four pairs of tickets to this event, to win tickets comment below with the answer to the following question:

What does the wind speed have to be for a balloon to take off?
a) Less than 5 knots
b) Less than 10 knots
c) More than 10 knots

The closing date is Monday 8 July 2013.

Visit the Tiverton Balloon Festival website to find out more about the events and buy tickets.

Keep up to date with the weather for the festival on our events page.

Too windy for ballooning? Find activities for other weather conditions.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# What is a heat wave?

## Description

This weekend and into next week temperatures are expected to reach the high twenties Celsius in southern England. This is certainly warmer than we would expect at this time of year – the average maximum temperature for July in England is 20.9 °C – but does it constitute a heat wave?

**How hot is a heat wave?**

There's actually no official definition of a heat wave in the UK. In America, where high temperatures are more likely, the official classification is based on the Heat Index. The Heat Index temperature is a 'feels-like' temperature calculated by combining the temperature and relative humidity.

Depending on the local climate, an excessive heat warning is issued when the Heat Index is expected to exceed 105 °- 110 °F (40 °C – 43 °C) for at least two consecutive days.

Australia also has variable definitions depending on the state. In Adelaide, a heat wave is defined as five consecutive days at or above 35 °C, or three consecutive days at or over 40 °C.

**Heat health watch**

Working in association with the Department of Health, the Met Office provides a heat health warning system for England.

The Heat-health watch system comprises four levels of response based upon threshold maximum daytime and minimum night-time temperatures. These thresholds vary by region, but an average threshold temperature is 30 °C by day and 15 °C overnight for at least two consecutive days.

**When was the last time we had a prolonged spell of hot weather in the UK?**

The last time we saw a long spell of warm weather was in July 2006, where temperatures were above 28 °C in many areas for a fortnight. We have had shorter spells of warm weather since, however, such as the 23 – 26 July last year, when temperatures peaked at 30.7 °C.

**How hot will it get this weekend?**

You can see the expected maximum temperature range for your area on our website. Temperatures are not currently expected to exceed the heat health watch threshold, but keep up to date with warnings on our website.

Visit our summer pages for activity ideas for hot and sunny weather.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# June weather summary video and your pictures

## Description

June began settled and sunny in most areas before becoming more unsettled and cooler. In our video forecaster Helen explains what weather defined June and highlights the warmest, coldest, wettest and windiest places in the UK last month.

Visit our website for a full written summary of June's weather.

**Your June weather pictures**

Thank you for sharing your weather pictures with us on Twitter. We'll be sharing your Great British summer weather pictures each week on our summer pages so keep your pictures coming on Twitter and Instagram – use the hashtag #loveukweather.

> @metoffice Clevedon, North Somerset #loveukweather pic.twitter.com/ArTJbBYU41
>
> — Rachel Price (@rachelprice72) July 3, 2013

> @metoffice #loveukweather Wormshead Gower pic.twitter.com/jgMyB6Oe7J
>
> — Joe Squire (@Joeclimber) July 3, 2013

> #loveukweather pic.twitter.com/fCinMoS8JW
>
> — Kaye Ellen Owen (@kayeellenowen) July 3, 2013

> @metoffice another June weather classic from #Devon #loveukweather #Dartmoor #brentor pic.twitter.com/Iea2XqQa8J
>
> — Mark Lakeman (@mark_lakeman) July 3, 2013

> @metoffice Top of Golden Cap, looking out to West Bay, and Portland Bill in distance. Amazing view! #loveukweather pic.twitter.com/i5ZkclsE0g
>
> — Kelly Ferguson (@KellyFerguson5) July 3, 2013

> A early summer sunset over the Cumbrian Air Ambulance! @metoffice @MultiflightUK pic.twitter.com/ElEqgvHvEg
>
> — Chris Wood (@dauphinsky) July 3, 2013

> @metoffice June in Devon means ? #loveukweather pic.twitter.com/QfLUugyQpb
>
> — Mark Lakeman (@mark_lakeman) July 3, 2013

**Date Created**
July 2013

# No prediction for a ‘decade of washouts’

## Description

An article by Jon Ungoed-Thomas in yesterday’s Sunday Times talks about the recent spell of fine weather in contrast to an apparent “prediction” from the Met Office of a “decade of soggy summers”.

This is despite the Met Office making it very clear that it did not issue any such prediction.

The article follows up on media coverage of a science workshop held at the Met Office in June this year to look at the recent run of unusual seasons in the UK.

During the press conference held after that meeting, research from the University of Reading was raised – you can read more about that on our blog.

The following press coverage was mixed, with some media outlets accurately representing the research, while others portrayed it as a forecast for a decade of washout summers. We discussed this in a blog the next day.

Here’s a couple of key highlights quotes directly from that blog article:

• [This research] does not mean every summer will be a ‘washout’ for the next decade and shouldn’t be taken as a deterministic forecast for what we will see in the years to come.

• [The] research suggests there is a tendency towards a higher frequency of wetter than average summers – so we could still see summers which buck this trend.

• [This] research is still at an early phase and more work needs to be done to see exactly how this process works and how we can predict its influence on future seasons… it’s fair to say that you shouldn’t write off summers for the next decade or so.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# Met Office mobile weather app wins top industry award

## Description

The Met Office and Mubaloo are proud to announce that they have won another award for our weather app, at the “Marketing on Mobile Awards” (MOMAs), in the Public Sector Mobile Strategy category.

Since its launch at the beginning of 2010 the Met Office weather app has had over 6.7 million downloads. It provides easy access to the latest weather forecasts and warnings wherever you are, 24 hours a day with automatic updates.

The weather app now accounts for over half of the Met Office’s overall web traffic. This highlights the huge shift away from desktop to mobile phone usage plus demand for the latest weather information while we’re on the go.

This is the Met Office’s second app award win this year, after winning App of the Year at “The Sparkies” in March. The app is also a finalist in the Consumer category for the up-and-coming Mobile Entertainment Awards.

Nicola Peckham, Met Office Mobile Product Manager said: “The Met Office app has been an excellent achievement, combining world leading weather prediction from the Met Office and award-winning application development from Mubaloo. We are really pleased to be recognised as leaders of application strategy in the public sector.”

The Met Office weather app is available for the iPhone, android and Windows Phone 8. We have also

this week launched an app for the Kindle Tablet.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# The Spectator: How accurate is the Met Office?

## Description

In an article which appeared in the Spectator online today, Rupert Darwall makes a sustained attack on climate scientists and specifically on the Met Office.

His main point seems to be that the Met Office gets weather forecasts wrong. To answer that, you can see our accuracy figures online and these are regularly updated to reflect our recent performance.

At the time of writing this blog, the Met Office is beating all of its forecast accuracy targets. As an example, 87.7% of our next day maximum temperature forecasts are accurate to within 2C. The target is 80%.

The Met Office is consistently recognised by the World Meteorological Organization as one of the top two most accurate operational forecasters in the world.

No forecaster can be accurate 100% of the time and we don't claim to be, but we are at the forefront of weather and climate science and are continuing our world class research to ensure the UK stays a leader in this field.

In the article, Rupert Darwell gives a few examples of forecast errors to back up his claims – these all refer to our long-range (three month) outlooks. This is a challenging area of forecasting and the Met Office has always been clear that these long-range forecasts are part of our ongoing research and development. We acknowledge that the public favour our short-range forecasts, which they download in their millions on iPhone, Android and now Kindle apps.

With time, continued research will hopefully yield similar improvements in our long-range outlooks as we have seen over time in our short-range forecasts. As an example of that progression, our four day forecast is as accurate today as our one day forecast was 30 years ago.

The article also talks about the Met Office 'bracing' the UK for a 'decade of soggy summers'.

This is a misrepresentation of the science, as the statement refers to media reporting following a press conference hosted by the Met Office. The conference came at the end of a science workshop attended by experts from across UK academia to look at the potential causes behind the UK's recent spell of unusual seasons.

During that press conference, scientists talked to the media about some of the latest research discussed at the meeting. This included research from the University of Reading which looked at long-term temperature patterns in the Atlantic which may impact weather patterns over Europe – potentially influencing a higher frequency of wet summers for a given period of time.

Scientists were clear to say this was early research and they were not issuing a forecast, but some parts of the media reported it that way. We issued a blog in reaction to this, to make clear that there was no expectation every summer would be wet for a decade – but The Spectator article makes the

same claim again, despite all of this publicly available information to the contrary.

Apparently, “the Met Office has decided that global warming means colder summers in Britain”. This is news to the Met Office, which has been very careful to say that more research needs to be done to understand what impacts changes in our climate (such as reduced Arctic sea ice) could have on UK climate. Again, this seems to be a misinterpretation of our position.

The Met Office has already discussed the issue related to Doug Keenan, which you can also read about on our blog. You can also see a discussion paper we published on the issues he raises.

On global temperatures, you can look at our HadCRUT4 pages – which show 2010 and 2005 are respectively the first and second warmest years on record, with all the supporting data available online. You can also look at a report from the WMO released last week.

There are many other points to address in the lengthy Spectator article, too numerous to detail in this blog.

However, as a final point, Rupert Darwall says: “At the very least, the Met Office has a duty of care to the rest of us: to be balanced and objective, to admit when they’ve got it wrong, not to indulge in speculation and to tell us what they don’t know.”

The Met Office recognises this duty of care and takes it very seriously, which is why our impartial advice is based only on evidence from world class research. Our scientists have and will continue to report those findings as they are, without censorship, to enable people to make informed decisions.

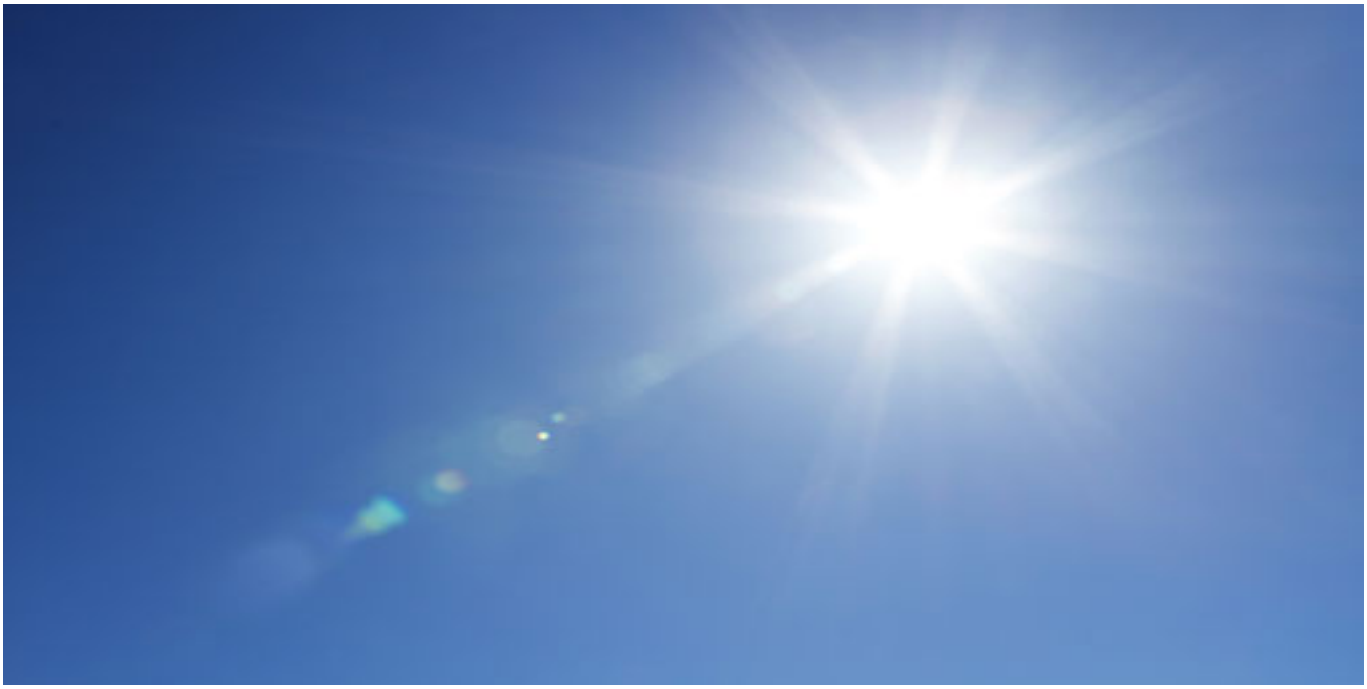
The Met Office is very proud of its science and scientists. Indeed last year the Met Office published 267 peer reviewed scientific papers in academic journals and is widely recognised as one of the best geosciences institutes in the world.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# First ‘Heat-Health’ alert of the summer

## Description

Parts of England have been put on Heat-Health alert as the hot temperatures continue into the weekend.



Temperatures are expected to climb close to heatwave thresholds across the East Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber regions during Friday and Saturday, with highs of 29°C expected. The highest temperatures transfer southwards to affect East of England, Southeast England, London and parts of Southwest England during Saturday and Sunday. Saturday will see the hottest day of the year with temperatures reaching the low 30s in the south east.

The Heat-Health Watch system operates in England from 1 June to 15 September each year in association with the Department of Health.

The Heat-Health Watch system comprises four levels of response based upon threshold maximum daytime and minimum night-time temperatures. These thresholds vary by region, but an average threshold temperature is 30 °C by day and 15 °C overnight.

A Level 2 alert is triggered as soon as the risk is 60% or above for threshold temperatures being reached in one or more regions on at least two consecutive days and the intervening night. This is an important stage for social and healthcare services who will be working to ensure readiness and swift action to reduce harm from a potential heatwave.

Local authorities, professionals and community groups can prepare for hot weather by reviewing the

Heatwave Plan on the PHE website.

Dr Angie Bone, Heatwave Plan lead for PHE, said: “While many people enjoy hot weather, high temperatures can be dangerous, especially for people who may be particularly vulnerable such as older people, young children and those with serious illnesses.

“The Heatwave Plan is an important component of overall emergency planning and sets out a series of clear actions that can be taken by healthcare organisations, local authorities, professionals working with vulnerable people, and individuals to help keep people safe during extreme heat.
“Everyone can enjoy the sun safely by keeping out of the heat at the hottest time of the day, avoiding sunburn and staying hydrated with plenty of cool drinks. The elderly and those with long-term illnesses are particularly vulnerable to the effects of very hot weather, so it’s important to look out for them and keep indoor areas as cool as possible.”

Visit gov.uk for more information on the PHE Heatwave Plan.

For tips on staying safe in the sun, visit our Great British Summer web pages.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# Very high levels of grass pollen forecast across much of UK

## Description

As the hot period of weather continues across most of the UK, very high levels of grass pollen are forecast.

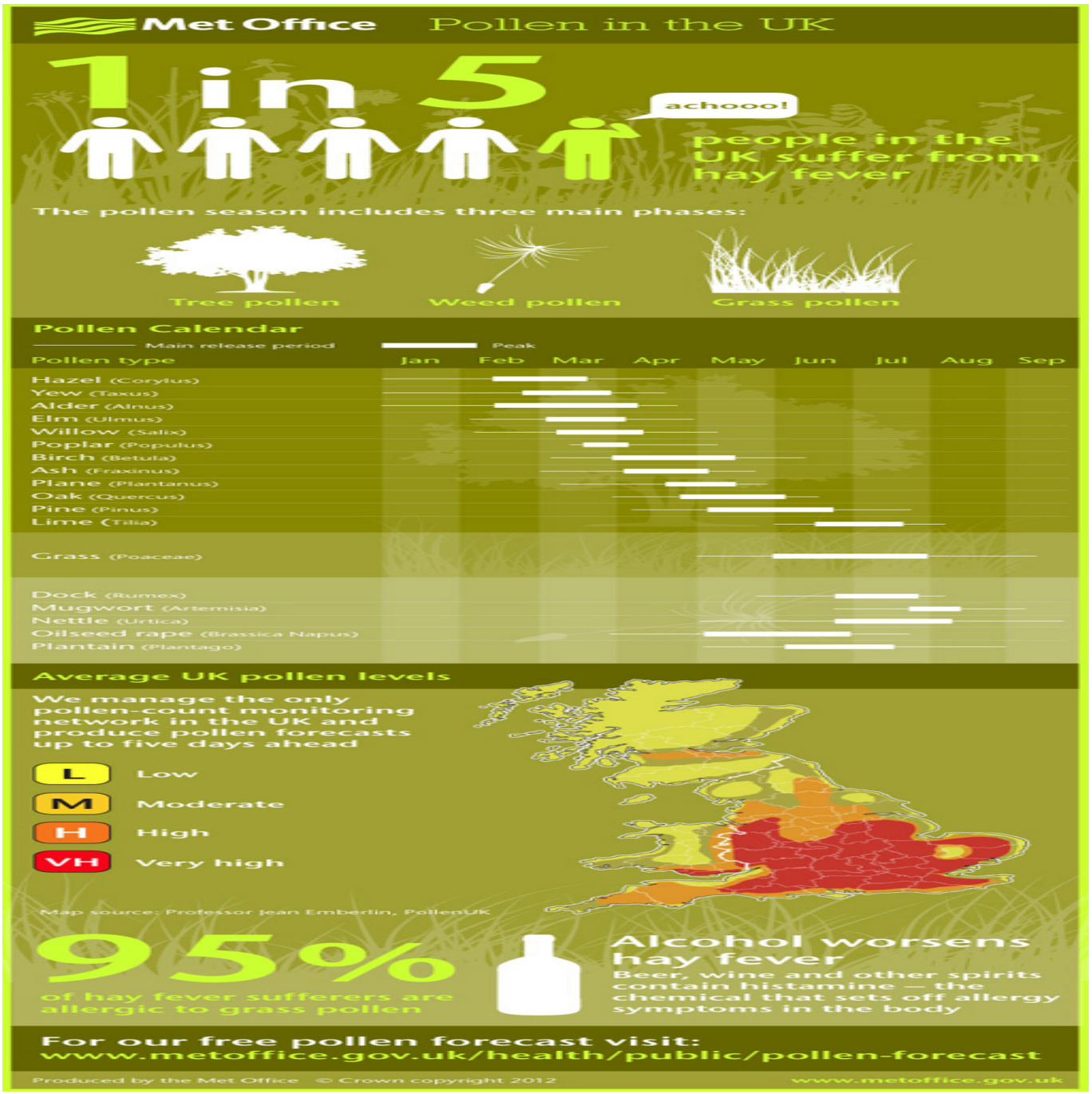
One in five people suffer from hay fever across the nation. The Met Office pollen forecast shows most parts of the country will see either high or very high pollen counts.

The east and south east of England, London, the Midlands plus Wales will see some of the highest grass pollen levels during this period, but elsewhere the risk should gradually decrease.

The only exception to this is in Orkney and Shetland where the counts will be moderate. Any local rainfall should help to reduce discomfort.

Benadryl® sponsors the Met Office's pollen forecast, drawing on our latest weather forecast information. By combining this with UK pollen readings, detailed forecasts are prepared and linked to locations across the country. Visit the Met Office website for an easy-to-view pollen forecast in your region.

The pollen season is split into three main phases with the grass pollen season lasting from mid May through to Aug. Our pollen calendar has a detailed breakdown of the different types of pollen and their peak times within the season.




**Date Created**
July 2013

# Weather for the royal baby

## Description

Met Office
Royal baby weather
PRINCE WILLIAM
BORN: 21 JUN 1982
KATE MIDDLETON
BORN: 9 JAN 1982
A cloudy day with light drizzle
An overcast day with some snow
Married 29 April 2011
The morning dawned dry but overcast. Slowly, during the morning, the cloud broke allowing some bright and sunny spells to develop by lunchtime. It was a warm day for late April.
Royal baby boy born 22 July
Highest max temperature since 20 July 2006
33.5°C
Heathrow (London)
July in previous years...
2012
Highest max temperature
30.7°C
St James's Park (London) on the 25th
Wettest day
74.9MM
Slapton (Devon) on the 7th
2011
Highest max temperature
27.4°C
Hartpury College (Gloucestershire) on the 25th
Wettest day
96 MM
Capel Curig (Conwy) on the 18th
2010
Highest max temperature
31.7°C
Gravesend (Kent) on the 9th (highest UK temperature of 2010)
Wettest day
101 MM
Seathwaite (Cumbria) on the 19th
Original charts and historical data such as those used in this infographic are held in the National Meteorological Library and Archive. For more information visit: bit.ly/MOlibrary
www.metoffice.gov.uk

Historical weather information provided by the National Meteorological Library. For more information on the weather on the day of William and Kate's wedding, have a look at our royal wedding factsheet.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# St Swithin’s day – fact or meteorological myth?

## Description

Recently we have all been enjoying a run of prolonged, fine dry weather across much of the country. Today may be St Swithin’s day but for most of us, despite a rather cloudy and misty start across some parts, this has cleared to give many a dry and bright day. The only risk of rain is in north western Scotland and Stornaway.

So does that mean these few Scottish raindrops could mean the famed rhyme attributed to St Swithin’s day could come true?

*St Swithin’s Day, if it does rain*

*Full forty days, it will remain*

*St Swithin’s Day, if it be fair*

*For forty days, t’will rain no more*

It may sound convincing but when you take a look at the statistical archives here at the Met Office, it just doesn’t “wash”.

St Swithin was a monk who died around 862 AD and, according to legend, he requested his burial in the churchyard of the Old Minster (cathedral) at Winchester, in a spot where “the sweet rain from heaven might wet his grave.”

The legend says that when his remains were moved inside the cathedral on the 15$^{th}$ of July, his spirit was supposedly so outraged that it rained for the next forty days.

Unfortunately the weather rhyme which stemmed from this legend just doesn’t stack up. Since the start of records in 1861, there has never been a record of 40 dry or 40 wet days in a row following St Swithin’s Day.

So you can’t make a 40-day forecast out of a rhyme and today’s weather. However, if you’d like a forecast out to 30-days, you can check out the forecasts on our website.

We can even give you a host of tips and suggestions on what to do, rain or shine throughout the summer, on our dedicated Get Ready for Summer pages.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# July starts dry, sunny and warm

## Description

Early Met Office figures for the first half of July show that it has been warmer, drier and sunnier than usual so far this month.

We've now had 11 days with temperatures over 28 °C somewhere in the UK, making it the longest hot spell since 2006.

The UK mean temperature up to the 15th July is 16.1 °C, a degree above the long term average for the whole of the month. The days have been particularly warm so far, with the average maximum temperature for the UK being 21.3 °C, 2 degrees above normal.

Rainfall for the UK from 1-15 July was 9.2 mm. At this stage we would expect to have seen about 48 % of the full month average, however we have only seen 12 %. We have seen less than 5 mm widely across much of England and parts of eastern Scotland (many locations with only 1 or 2 mm).

Up to the 15th we have seen 132 hours of sunshine across the UK, which is 77 % of the full month average. Again, we would have expected to have seen about 48% at this point in an 'average' month.

Looking at the individual countries, Scotland's mean temperature has been 14.4 °C (1.2 °C above average) and Northern Ireland's has been 16.3 °C (1.7 °C above average). England's has been 17.0 °C (0.7 °C above average), and Wales' has been 16.3 °C (1.1 °C above average).

Wales had the most sunshine with 155 hours, which is 86 % of the full-month long-term average.

England has seen the least rainfall for the first half of the month with 4.0 mm, just 6 % of the long term July average. Scotland has seen the most rain with 16.8 mm, but even that is only 17 % of the full-month average.

To put this in context, the driest July on record across the UK was in 1955 when there was 30.6 mm of rain. With only 9 mm of rain so far in the UK this July, this is likely to be a very dry month but – with two weeks to go – it's too early to say where it will end up in the national series dating back to 1910.

For the longer running England and Wales precipitation record which dates back to 1766, the record driest July was in 1825 with just 8 mm of rain. England and Wales have seen just 4 mm so far this month, but – again – it's too early to judge where it will end up in the records.

With regards to sunshine hours, 1955 is the sunniest July on record with 256 hours of sunshine, with 2006 close behind with 253 hours.

The warmest July on record is 2006 with a UK mean temperature of 17.8 °C; this is also the warmest month in the national record which goes back to 1910.

**Mean Temperature** **Sunshine hours** **Rainfall**

| 1-15 July | Actual | Diff from Avg | Actual | % of Avg | Actual | % of Avg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | degC | degC | hours | % | mm | % |
| **UK** | 16.1 | 1 | 132.1 | 77 | 9.2 | 12 |
| **England** | 17 | 0.7 | 147.2 | 76 | 4 | 6 |
| **Wales** | 16.3 | 1.1 | 154.7 | 86 | 8.7 | 9 |
| **Scotland** | 14.4 | 1.2 | 104.1 | 74 | 16.8 | 17 |
| **N Ireland** | 16.3 | 1.7 | 114 | 81 | 15.7 | 19 |

The reason behind this very warm weather is an area of high pressure which has been sitting right above the UK since the start of the month.

This dry weather is in sharp contrast to last year's wet weather and follows on from a dry June this year.

The Environment Agency measures water resources in England every week to assess how dry the soils are and how much rain they can soak up, the amount of water flowing in rivers, stored below ground in aquifers and above ground in reservoirs, and the outlook for the coming months.

Trevor Bishop, head of water resources at the Environment Agency, said: "Last year's exceptionally wet summer and autumn has left us in a fairly good water resources position, with most rivers, reservoirs and underground water stores around normal for the time of year. Some river levels are dropping as a result of the hot, dry spell that we are enjoying, and we would urge everyone to continue use water wisely, to protect water supplies and the environment."

More information can be found in their latest water situation report.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# Guest blog: Stay safe this summer with Norfolk's firefighters

## Description

With summer finally making an appearance Norfolk's firefighters are offering some timely safety advice.

Every year fire destroys thousands of acres of countryside, forestry and other wildlife habitats across the country. Some fires are started deliberately, but most could easily be prevented by following some simple safety advice.

Roy Harold, Deputy Chief Fire Officer at Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service, said: "After something of a slow start to the summer to say the least we will all no doubt want to make the most of the sunshine. Norfolk Fire and Rescue has a few simple tips for making sure you and your family stay safe this summer whatever you are planning, be it a barbecue or a boat trip."

As well as issuing general safety advice about being careful with matches, barbecues and discarded cigarettes fire officers are asking people to please be aware of the following:

- One of the biggest dangers is people using flammable liquids to light the barbecue. Please prepare well in advance and light the charcoal early.
- Don't have a bonfire of any size during a sustained dry period. This is particularly important in rural areas.
- If you see a fire please ring 999 and ask for the fire and rescue service even for a small fire, it can very soon become a big fire and get out of control.
- We may be very busy but we are never too busy to answer your call.
- For anyone working on the land it is essential to have at least one fire extinguisher on your vehicle, preferably water. If possible have a water browser, slurry tanker or sprayer nearby when harvesting or baling.
- Do not fill your fuel tank completely full during hot weather. Fuel must have room to expand.
- Anyone planning to use fireworks/Chinese lanterns is asked to exercise caution as a stray firework/lantern is an obvious hazard.

Firefighters are also reminding people to follow the safety advice printed on all barbecues especially disposable ones, following a number of tragic fatal incidents in the UK in the last year.

Mr Harold said: "Our key message is to never take a lit or smouldering barbecue into a tent or caravan awning. Even a smouldering barbecue can give off deadly carbon monoxide for many hours after it's been used."

For further fire safety information including Out and About, Fire Safety on Boats, Fire Safety Outside, Camping and Outdoors, Barbecue Safety and Carbon Monoxide – The Silent Killer please visit us at www.norfolkfireservice.co.uk or follow us on Twitter or Facebook.

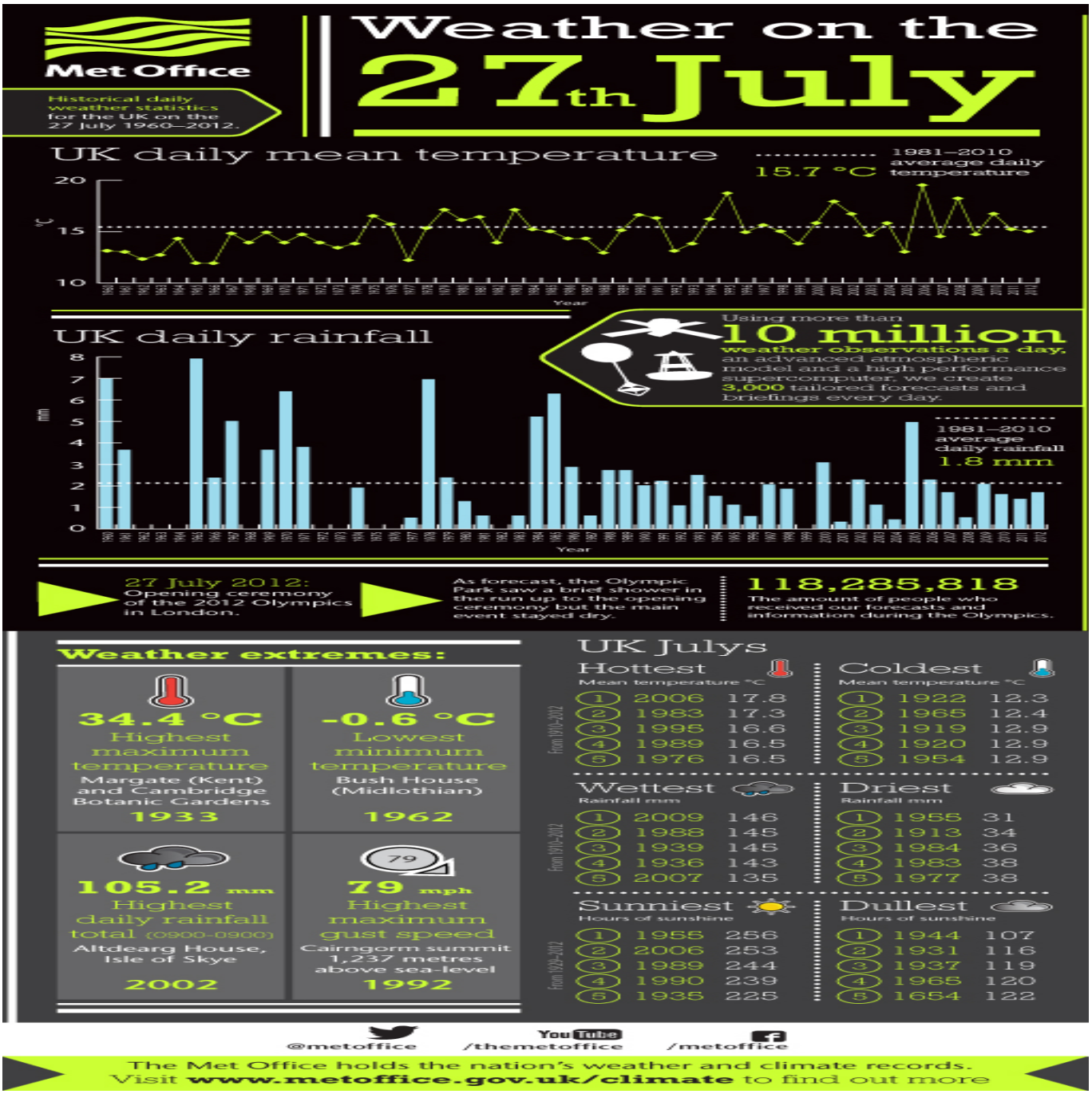
**Date Created**
July 2013

# Weather on the 27 July

## Description

Today marks a year since the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games, so to celebrate a year since the Games, we've taken a look back at the weather on 27 July.

The Met Office holds the UK's weather and climate records, and we've created this infographic with daily weather statistics from the last 5o years.




View larger version (PDF).

Find out what weather is in store this year at London Anniversary Games on our website.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# Rainfall figures for the weekend

## Description

With thundery showers bringing heavy rain, some areas saw high rainfall totals over the weekend. The wettest was Carlisle, in Cumbria, which saw 97.4 mm of rain over the last 48 hours.

**48 hour rainfall totals (0900 GMT 27 July to 0900 GMT 29 July 2013)**

| Site Name | Area | Rain (mm) |
|---|---|---|
| Carlisle | Cumbria | 97.4 |
| Keswick | Cumbria | 77.2 |
| Shap | Cumbria | 66.8 |
| Market Bosworth, Bosworth Park | Leicestershire | 65.2 |
| Leek, Thorncliffe | Staffordshire | 58 |
| Rochdale | Greater Manchester | 55.6 |
| Ravensworth | North Yorkshire | 54.2 |
| Blencathra | Cumbria | 51 |
| Keele | Staffordshire | 48.4 |
| Newton Rigg | Cumbria | 46.6 |

Carlisle also made it into the top ten wettest days of the year so far, with 79.8 mm on Sunday alone, however it’s still some way behind Plockton, which saw 108 mm on the 5th May earlier this year.

**Top ten wettest days in 2013 so far**

| Site | Area | Date | Rain (mm) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plockton | Ross & Cromarty | 05/05/2013 | 108 |
| Strathallan School | Perthshire (In Tayside Region) | 07/05/2013 | 100 |
| Holne, Priddons Farm | Devon | 22/03/2013 | 84.6 |
| Carlisle | Cumbria | 28/07/2013 | 79.8 |
| Pembrey Sands | Dyfed | 15/05/2013 | 72 |
| Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog | Clwyd | 15/05/2013 | 69.6 |
| Achfary | Sutherland | 14/05/2013 | 67.8 |
| Market Bosworth, Bosworth Park | Leicestershire | 28/07/2013 | 65.2 |
| Dinorwic | Gwynedd | 14/04/2013 | 65.2 |
| Achnagart | Ross & Cromarty | 03/05/2013 | 64.2 |

Despite the dry start to the month, this rainfall means this July is unlikely to set any records for being dry.

**Date Created**
July 2013

# Warm air to bring short hot spell

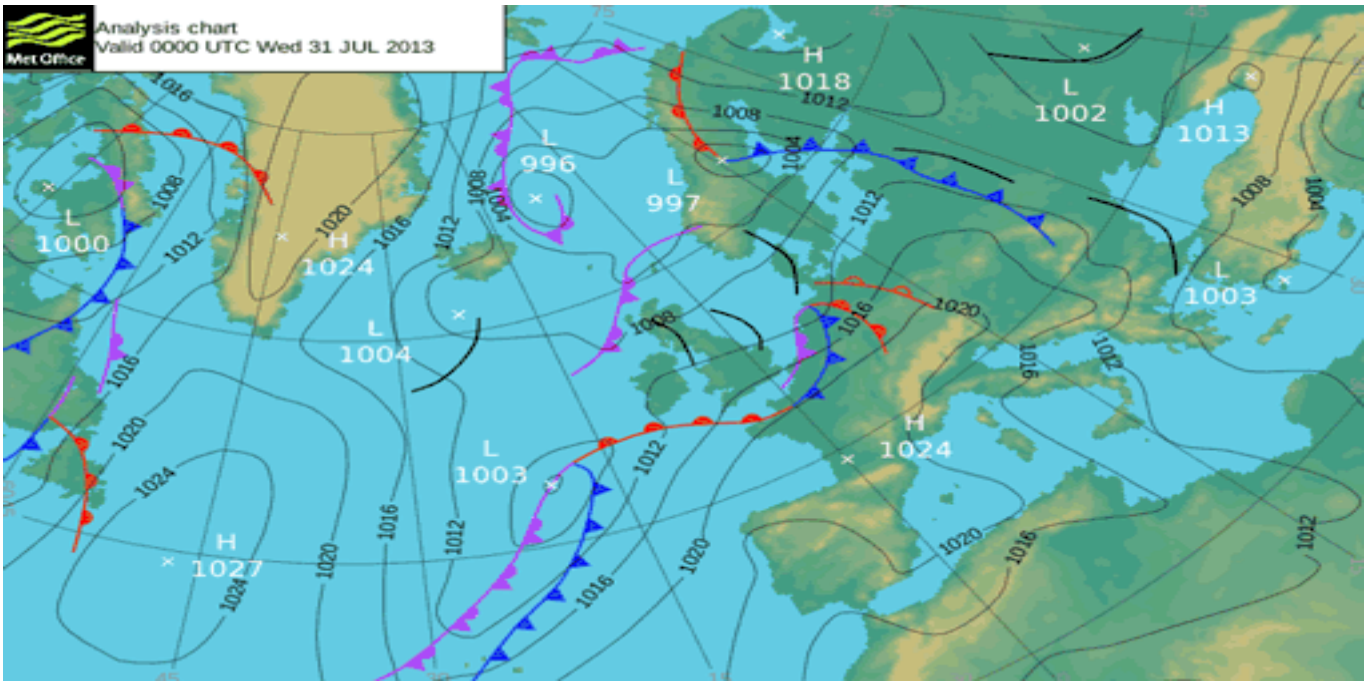
## Description

Temperatures are forecast to exceed 30 °C tomorrow in some areas with a heat health warning in place for parts of the south east. However, these high temperatures are expected to be short lived with temperatures dropping by a few degrees again over the weekend.

**Why are we only seeing one day of high temperatures?**

The brief warmer weather is due to hot air being drawn north from the Spanish plateau to the British Isles. Shortly after, Atlantic air coming in from the west brings a return to average conditions for the time of year.

The surface pressure charts below show the warm air being drawn up, followed by the cold front moving in from the west.




Watch our video for help understanding synoptic charts.

**Date Created**
July 2013